

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson Blundering Again. From the Herald.

President Johnson, with the passage of the policy of Congress over his vetoes, we had concluded would trouble the country no more with his exploded policy of Southern reconstruction. We have taken it for granted, from his recognition of these laws and from his satisfactory appointments under them, that he had made up his mind to see them "faithfully executed," and there would be no further conflict between him and Congress on the subject. It seems, however, that while holding out this idea as long as Congress was in session, he was all the time mediating a resumption of hostilities, and that now, with Congress out of the way till July, he has resolved at once to make up his case.

Within the last few days, it appears, there have been considerable accessions of Southern politicians in Washington who still adhere to the President's policy, and who still think it may possibly be resuscitated and established by the Supreme Court of the United States. These men, it appears, have prepared a petition, numerously signed, addressed to Chief Justice Chase and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, praying for an injunction against General Pope, commander of the Third Military District of the South, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and also against Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee and President of the United States, restraining them from taking any action in enforcing the laws of reconstruction enacted by Congress until the question of their constitutionality shall be tried and settled in their favor by said Supreme Court. It is given out that this petition is to be presented to the Court (now in session) before the end of this week; that eminent counsel have been employed by the petitioners; and that if their prayer be rejected on the ground that the Court has no original jurisdiction in such a case, or if they withhold their petition on this ground, the petition will be presented to a case in Alexandria, Va., before Judge Underwood, in order to make an appeal from his district to the Supreme Court. Indeed, they are reported to be working up such a case in Alexandria at the present time, and President Johnson (backed by his Attorney-General Stanbery) is said to be the prime leader in all these movements.

We have reason to believe these reports substantially true. These Southern leading Johnson politicians in Washington would hardly, at this late hour of the day, proceed to such a scheme as this, of a hurried appeal to the Supreme Court, without some invitation or encouragement from the White House. It would be downright stupidity on their part to move in the matter even of getting up this petition or this Alexandria case, without first consulting and getting the advice and consent of Mr. Johnson as the President, and as their friend. Mr. Johnson is, therefore, the responsible party for these proceedings, which aim, if possible, to secure in the absence of Congress a decision from the Supreme Court, declaring all these lately enacted laws of Southern reconstruction unconstitutional, null, and void.

From the late Milligan decision and one or two other recent judgments of the same kind, there is a pretty good foundation for the presumption that as politicians and partisans the President has five of the members of the Supreme Court against four in favor of Congress. Mr. Johnson quoted freely from these aforesaid decisions in making up the arguments of some of his late veto messages. If a case, therefore, could be brought before this Court and a full bench before July, involving the constitutionality of these vetoed bills, it is possible that the right on a party division five to four, be pronounced null and void. What then? Why then Pandemonium would be let loose, and discord and confusion dire would prevail over the length and breadth of the land. There appears no probability, however, that the case suggested can be worked up before the reassembling of Congress, or that in the interval a full bench of the Supreme Court could be mustered even if the appeal contemplated should be brought in. There are one or two invalid members of the old Democratic Taney school who must not be overlooked in these calculations. It is therefore, therefore, that all these schemes for defeating Congress, through a map judgment from the Supreme Court are moonshine and green cheese, what will be the consequences of these proposed experiments? The mere announcement of such projected legal proceedings under the advice, connivance, or consent of the President, will operate to check the work of reconstruction so promisingly commenced in the South, and will result in another Northern reaction against him and his political supporters. In this thing Mr. Johnson is blundering again—he is furnishing new capital to the Northern radicals, and is doing exactly what they want in doing and enjoining the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration. The longer the excluded States remain excluded by their own and the President's folly, as their chief adviser, the better will it serve the political game of the radicals. Moreover, he is strengthening the impeachment party before the impeachment committee in these movements to bring about a conflict in his behalf between the Supreme Court and Congress.

If there were any chances, or a single promising chance for a judgment from the Court against Congress and its measures of Southern reorganization in the interval to July, the experiment indicated would still be full of danger and inevitably ruinous to the Executive, the Court, and all concerned; but as there is no prospect for this thing, Mr. Johnson would do well at once to give it up. If he desires to avoid the ordeal of impeachment in July, he will at once abandon, suspend, and discontinue all these factious legal proceedings, which only serve the purposes of the radicals, and to revive Mr. Eward's warning of last September on that melancholy Chicago pilgrimage, that "we must take Andrew Johnson as President or King."

Will Chief Justice Chase Do His Duty and Avoid the Impeachment? From the Herald.

There appear to be some indications that Chief Justice Chase has taken the question of impeachment in his own case into serious consideration. It is now intimated that he may appoint the officers under the new Bankrupt law which the law enjoins upon him, though he endeavored to avoid that duty. It is also said that there is a prospect of Jeff. Davis being tried. Now, we hope that is the case, and that there will be no unnecessary delay,

either in nominating the Registers in bankruptcy or in trying Davis. Should Mr. Chase fail to do his duty by putting off the trial of Davis and postponing the nomination of Registers till the meeting of Congress in December approaches, we shall feel it our duty to urge his impeachment; for then he would be clearly guilty of an impeachable offense.

The Reconstruction Act—Scheme to Test its Constitutionality. From the Times.

The Southern opponents of the Military Reconstruction law are represented as actively engaged in an effort to defeat its operation through the intervention of the Supreme Court. It is said that an application is to be made for an injunction restraining the President and military commanders from enforcing the act, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and therefore void. Should legal difficulties prevent the adoption of this course, the parties to the proceeding will await a case which is being made up in Virginia, and which will be brought in regular form through the District Court of that State. In one form or another—according to a statement in the *World*—the matter is to be subjected to the scrutiny of the Supreme Court; seven of the ten unrecognized Southern Executives having given their consent to the proceeding, which unreconstructed Southerners have individually originated.

In whatever shape the appeal may be presented, and whatever be its immediate result—whether, as is probable, the Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the law because it is strictly political in its nature, or whether, as is hoped by Rebel politicians, it renders a decision favorable to their views—we regard the movement as impolitic, and fraught with mischief to the now excluded States. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, than whom in legal questions there are few higher authorities, has expressed the opinion that the Court has no original jurisdiction in the case. An early decision, or a decision in advance of the complete operation of the law, is, therefore, to say the least, extremely unlikely. For the State Executives which encourage the movement can derive no benefit from even a favorable decision, if it be not delivered until after they have been swept away, and the work they would obstruct shall have been virtually consummated. A decision after the States have been reconstructed, affirming the unconstitutionality of the process of reconstruction, would practically be of no more avail than a judicial affirmation of the unconstitutionality of any measure employed in the prosecution of the war.

This is the aspect of the question which more immediately concerns the South. Its pride may be gratified by a legal assault upon the policy of Congress, but only incorrigible fools can suppose that policy will be materially hindered, or on any pending question reversed, by an appeal to the Courts. The refusal of Judge Martin, of the Superior Court of Baltimore, to grant the injunction prayed for by the Maryland radicals, to prevent the meeting of the State Convention, proceeds on the hypothesis that the Convention is a political body of which the State Legislature had proper and exclusive cognizance. By a party of reasoning, and with the precedent of the decision in the "Dorr Rebellion" case to sustain it, the Supreme Court may not unreasonably be expected to disclaim jurisdiction in the premises. At any rate, the fact is incontestable that Congress has absolute mastery over the subject. By no appeal to the Courts, by no quibble of lawyers, by no combination or effrontery of Southern politicians, can this fact be overcome. A denial of which we hear from Washington, or of any movement looking to judicial intervention as a means of obtaining more reasonable terms? Absolutely not a particle. An opposite result, however, is not at all improbable. Congress may meet again for business in three short months, if a quorum of its members deem a reassembling expedient. Nothing will be better calculated to bring about the step than anything like an organized attempt to check the working of the Reconstruction act. And very little reflection is required to perceive how readily Congress may tighten its grip and multiply its demands. It may say, for instance, with a certain show of reason, that the State executives having been tested merely, not acknowledged, have forfeited their title to toleration by this attempt to frustrate the purpose of the law. It may revise the instructions to the Commanding Generals, and for a wide latitude of discretion substitute mandatory provisions, depriving the present civil authority of its "provisional" existence. It may decide that the orders issued by the military commanders, and which are confessedly of the most moderate and conciliatory character, are too moderate and conciliatory for the occasion. We speak only of possibilities. But they are possibilities which Congress may change into actualities before the end of July, if any contingency shall seem to imperil the efficacy of its plan.

We do not believe that the movement reported in the *World* has the approval of any considerable body of the Southern people. Every day furnishes new evidence that they accept the situation as it is, and are anxious to secure the restoration of national unity and peace by a faithful compliance with the will of the law-making power. With few exceptions, the leading soldiers of the Rebellion counsel compliance with the terms of the law, and their advice is sustained by prominent civilians, whose number is continually growing larger. So far as it is possible for us at this distance to judge, active opposition to the law is confined to Rebel politicians, bankrupt in character and influence, who prefer to take the chances of a strife that does not endanger their precious necks, rather than promote a state of things in which they will be so many nobodies. Unfortunately, the innocent may suffer penalties which only the guilty deserve. The people may be misjudged because of resistance to the law by Rebel malecontents. An appeal to the Supreme Court may be interpreted as the act of the South, not of a mere fraction of its citizens, and may entail hardships and afflictions from which we would gladly see the South escape.

Nor can we ignore the tendency of legal action against the law to excite false anticipations of relief, and thus to check the disposition to fulfil the law which appears now to predominate. Of course, if the Southern people comply with the law peacefully and even heartily, it will be because they have arrived at the conviction that better terms are not attainable. It is not that they love the Reconstruction law, but that they prefer reconstruction with the law to a more stringent rule without reconstruction. They may be

tempted, therefore, by a hope of judicial intervention, to abate their present commendable efforts, and to place their trust in an empty expectation of help. These circumstances, if they occur, will indeed be deplorable. They will intensify the bitterness of a work already much too bitter, and will entail naught but suffering and sorrow on the people of the South. They have at this moment no worse enemy than the man who advises them to fight Congress through the Supreme Court.

The Lesson of Connecticut. From the Tribune.

We understand the result in Connecticut. The majority is larger than we figured up on Tuesday, and the delegation to Congress consists of three Democrats and one Republican. The vote was large, and the canvass fought upon square issues. The efforts of the Democratic party were unscrupulous and unrelenting. The good old Democratic custom of extracting the largest number of votes from the smallest given number of voters was practised very effectively in many places, so much so, indeed, that at least one of our candidates for Congress speaks of contesting the seat of his successful opponent. Our friends hold the power in the Legislature, and for all practical purposes, so far as the State and the Republican majority in Congress are concerned, the Copperheads have gained a barren triumph.

Aside from this, it is well to look the canvass fairly in the face. A minority of the people of Connecticut have carried this election by a prodigious outlay of money and unjustly disfranchised. In October, 1855, the voters were called upon to decide upon the question of impartial suffrage. An amendment permitting the negro to vote was submitted. The issue was plainly made. There were in the State about 2000 colored men, Americans by birth and education—freemen who had borne their part in the war, and of whom nine-tenths were Republicans. There was no excuse for the denial of suffrage—not even the shadow of a reason—but it was refused in a poll of over 70,000 votes by a majority of 572. Our friends polled about 27,000 votes, although the spring they gave General Hawley nearly 44,000. In other words there were 16,000 Republicans who were willing to make General Hawley Governor who did not think enough of the honor of Connecticut to give the ballot to the negro. The amendment was lost; and the apathy, we might as well say the cowardice, of a fragment of our friends in 1855 disfranchised voters enough to have elected General Hawley on Monday.

When Connecticut voted wrongly in 1855, it was felt that her decision would injure the progress of reconstruction in the North. General Hawley was thought, would not dare to give the negro in the South the justice that was refused him in a New England commonwealth. It made the argument more difficult, we admit, and gave our enemies a reply that we could not very well answer; but the work went on, and to-day South Carolina is more free, in the sense of freedom according to the Declaration of Independence, than the old Charter State. We are not alarmed about the influence of the present vote upon the Republican party elsewhere, and especially upon the good work now doing in the South. It would have been well to have had Connecticut with us in this great labor, but it can be done without her.

And now we urge our friends in Connecticut to begin this day the work of regeneration. Connecticut is Republican whenever Republicans choose to make it so. "The fault is our own," says the *New Haven Palladium*. "The whole State has been timorous, time-serving, conservative." Let there be an end of this. The defeat of Governor Hawley is the punishment of a faction of its members to the benign principle of impartial suffrage. But for this, we could have enjoyed the defection of Dixon, Babcock, Cleveland, and their fellow-renegeades, and carried everything but one member of Congress. The lesson must not be lost. Henceforth, the Republican party, from the St. John to the Pacific, is a unit for universal liberty and impartial suffrage, regardless of caste, race, or color. Those who are hostile to this principle will go to their own place as Judas did. What little we may lose temporarily in the South will be eventually gained a tenfold recompense together. "Well, malice towards none, with charity towards all," the National Union party, proudly proclaiming itself Republican in faith, and work, and name, devotes itself anew to the achievement of all rights for all.

General Rosecrans. From the Tribune.

The distinguished officer who has recently resigned his rank as Brigadier-General in the Regular Army will, perhaps, be referred to in after times as a conspicuous witness, if not of the ingratitude of republicans, at least of the fact that war, like all other professions, is a good deal of a lottery, in which it is not always the deserving who win the substantial rewards. Victor in the first important engagement which resulted favorably to the Union arms in the war of the Rebellion; planner and executor of four distinct campaigns, three of which were eminently successful; hero of several great battles, never decidedly beaten in any engagement; frank and resolute in his patriotism, and idolized by a hundred thousand veterans who fought under him, General Rosecrans, by a strange combination of misfortunes, has never been in favor with his official superiors, and never obtained even from the people a fair recognition of his eminent services. "There are two things," said Abraham Lincoln in 1864, "for which I can never be grateful enough to General Rosecrans: one is the battle of Stone River, which accompanied my proclamation of emancipation, and was the beginning of our permanent success; and the other is his letter to the Indiana Legislature about the same time, throwing all the weight of his name and fame against the Copperheads. For these he deserves the lasting gratitude of the nation." We hope he may receive this gratitude at some future day; he certainly has not had it yet.

It was less than sixty days after the attack upon Fort Sumter when he did us his first great service in Western Virginia by compelling the surrender of Peggam at Rich Mountain. The planning and the fighting were both exclusively his; the reward was given to McClellan. After the great delay he fought the battle of Carnifex Ferry, Groves, Wise, Floyd, and Lee across the mountains, finished the campaign with brilliant rapidity, and when there was hardly a Rebel picket left on this side of the Allegheny Mountains, was relieved for no fault of his own, that a Mountain Department might be created for General Fremont. He fought and won the battle of Juka in September, 1862, while his superior officer, General Grant, was lying inactive with his troops four miles from the field of conflict; and although for this engagement he was transferred to a major-general of volunteers, there sprang out of it a misunderstanding with

General Grant which has had much to do with the marring of all Rosecrans' subsequent career. The next month at Corinth he beat Van Dorn and Price, with but little more than half as many men as his adversaries, gaining the most important victory of the war up to that time. Recalled from the pursuit, greatly against his own judgment, by General Grant, he was relieved of his command nine days after the battle, and ordered to Cincinnati.

Two months after his appointment, October 30, to the command of the 14th Corps at Bowling Green, Ky., he had converted a demoralized rabble into a magnificent army, and led it across the Cumberland. The four days' battle of Stone River was not more by the intrepidity and skill of Rosecrans himself, and was a magnificent prelude to the brilliant campaign of the summer of 1863, by which he drove Bragg's army out of Middle Tennessee, and across the Tennessee river. The battle of Chickamauga in September was a bloody encounter, in which both sides were too badly crippled to continue the fray; but it secured us in the possession of Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, and the key of all the country south of the Cumberland Mountains. Nevertheless, Rosecrans was again relieved of his command, and for several months was allowed to remain in obscurity. Then he returned to Missouri, where, besides doing efficient service, he discovered the secret conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Yet he was once more removed, and has never had a command since.

Whether General Rosecrans' unfortunate relations with the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army are to be traced to any fault of his own, we have no means of knowing. We only know that of all our generals he has uniformly been one of the most fortunate in the field and one of the most unfortunate everywhere else; and that his retirement ought to be taken in as a double regret, that we have lost the services of an accomplished officer, and have rewarded so inadequately what he has done for us hitherto.

Restoration vs. Reconstruction. From the World.

Anything that looks like real restoration, as opposed to the so-called reconstruction now so popular in the radical party, will be hailed with satisfaction. Accordingly, we congratulate the country, Connecticut, and especially this city, upon the failure of the attempt to reconstruct Mr. Phineas T. Barnum from a first-class shoeman into a fifth-rate statesman, and his restoration to the position for which he has proved his fitness as the curator of that celebrated collection of curiosities which some of our most eminent scientific men have pronounced to be absolutely unrivalled. He has returned from the field of battle in the Fourth Congressional District in Connecticut with no honorable or dishonorable scars, but with an astounding number of "scratches" received at the hands of his own political party. A complete collection of the radical tickets in that district which contain the name of Hawley and omit or erase the name of Barnum, would form an interesting additional feature to the absolute unrivalled, *et cetera*, and would show that Barnum has hosts of friends in Fairfield county who would much rather see him in his Museum than in Congress. The general and lofty estimation in which the Museum is held is witnessed in the following extract from an editorial in the *Tribune* of March 27—

"They denounce his museum, but many of them would be incomparably more respectable if they had employment in the manager of wild animals connected with that excellent institution. We have yet to learn that there is anything irreligious in the exhibition of valuable curiosities, though we do not know exactly what might become of each. Democrats as Mr. Barnum may boast of having for enemies should be included in the collection. Barnum represents true principles, the honest and the true. We have yet to learn that every man in the Fourth District who deserves the name of Republican will vote for him."

We may fully endorse this opinion of the entire absence of "anything irreligious in the exhibition of valuable curiosities," and we regret the *Tribune's* notice the benefit of our larger circulation and our much wider influence, as the result in Connecticut shows. The *Tribune* urged Mr. Barnum's election to Congress; we implored the voters in Barnum's district not to bereave the city or the Museum of the constant attention and attendance of the enterprising proprietor, and the voters listened to our voice. In behalf of the city, we thank them. The eminent scientific men, the chambermaids and children, the country cousins from New Jersey and elsewhere, and all who through the museum daily, Sundays excepted, from sunrise till 10 P. M., can all afford to see this valuable collection even temporarily in the hands of a manager who may ignore its scientific bearings, and consider it only in connection with the pecuniary receipts at the door. We are quite sure, too, that Mr. Barnum himself will feel that, after all, the claims of Connecticut upon his services are as nothing in comparison with those of the amusement seekers in New York. So far as he is concerned, the election in Connecticut has given the unrivalled collection a world-wide celebrity, and those who ignore the scientific merits of the "happy family" will yet look to see the city showman who comes near being a Connecticut statesman. Barnum is restored to his business; Congress has another and yet better Barnum in his place; the *Tribune* has had an opportunity to express its opinion of the candidate and his collection, and their close connection in the late campaign; and everybody is satisfied with the "return" of Barnum, not to Congress, but to the city.

Negro Suffrage at the South. From the World.

The radical plea of extending the elective franchise to the Southern negroes, on the ground of the "loyalty" of that class, does not appear to be so popular, now that there is every indication that the negroes when they vote will vote for their true friends—their old masters. The leading Southern papers which advise the acceptance of the latest "plan," or at least those which counsel acquiescence in what is inevitable, treat the whole subject of negro suffrage on this ground, who shall control this new element in politics? The "plan" of the radical party in conferring suffrage upon the negroes, pre-supposed that the negroes would vote the radical ticket. There now seems to be some doubt about it; and missionaries like Wilson, of Massachusetts, are going to the South to convert the colored voters, if possible, to the radical faith. Meanwhile, the "loyalty" of this class is not so prominent a feature in the *Tribune* and other radical papers as it was; nor has the *Tribune* or any other radical journal printed a single line in reply to the *World's* showing that the loyalty of more than two-thirds of the negroes during the war was "loyalty" to the Union, and not to the radical party. The *World* now urges the greatest kindness and consideration on the part of the whites towards the negroes on account of this very loyalty. In an article on negro suffrage, the Jackson

(Miss.) *Glorian*, after saying that considerations of humanity and patriotism dictated the Southern people should have every proper effort to control the "new element" for good, advances the following argument to show that the negroes deserve the elective franchise at the hands of their friends:— "We are not to forget their fidelity as a class throughout the long and trying scenes of the war. On the one hand, the most unflinching inducements to the employment of unrestricted freedom, teeming with the joys of life, without money and without price, were held out to them; on the other, were the ties of friendship which were the growth of long association in the patriarchal relation of master and slave. To these ties, as a class, they were faithful to the last."

It would be singular, indeed, if the South should acquiesce in the negro suffrage scheme upon the very ground which suggested the plan to the radicals at the North—the "loyalty" of the negroes during the war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESSNUT STREETS TO NO. 148, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148, SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7:30 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of the great institution can make their returns to the City of Philadelphia, at the City of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., from MONDAY, the 15th to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares \$10 each. 431111 CHARLES W. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000), subscriptions from stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date, a number of shares to be retained by the stockholders, which will be received from persons desirous of becoming stockholders by order of the Board of Directors. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. 3197 W.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co. 329 WALNUT STREET.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 229 WALNUT STREET. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company. EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary. 4139

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 235 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the balance of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that the same is to be paid at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867. By resolution of the Board. JACOB BINDER, President. 325 2d St.

CAMBERIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBERIA IRON COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 215 CHESSNUT STREET, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter, approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. 319 1/2 W.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, No. 111 WALNUT STREET, Room No. 11, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President. W. M. NEILSON, Secretary. 4356

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the WESTONESTIA OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 203 WALNUT STREET, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M. JAMES M. PERRY, Secretary. 330 1/2 W.

IF THE STOMACH IS WRONG ALL IS WRONG. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthy activity to the sluggish liver. FOR SALE BY THE WHOLE DRUG TRADE. 42 1/2 N. 3d St.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fall-out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y. 25 1/2 W. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI "FRUNELLE" FOR STEWING OR PIE. HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL, Dried Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters. FOR SALE BY ROBERT BLACK & SON, 216 1/2 W. EIGHTEENTH and CHESSNUT Sts.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE. From Cross & Blackwell's. RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC. Imported and for sale by JAMES R. WEBB, 814 WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI. HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 W. Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FAMILY FLOUR. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. FOR SALE BY J. EDWARD ADDICKS, (Late of L. Knowles & Co. No. 1230 MARKET Street. 25 1/2 W. P.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr. & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents, WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON, 316 1/2 W. Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street.

IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 22 CHESSNUT Street. WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong. WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson. WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japans. WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant. WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 32 1/2 W.

COPARTNERSHIPS. DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JAMES BROOKER & CO., ceases from this date. CHARLES E. DAVIES, PETER A. DAVIES, Philadelphia, March 30, 1867.

The undersigned has this day commenced the transaction of a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at No. 222 BLOC STREET. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds' dealt in. STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on Commission. MERCANTILE PAPER and LOANS ON COLLATERAL negotiated. SAMUEL N. DAVIES, Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 41 1/2 W.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BROOKER & FUGO, doing business at Nos. 171 and 173 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment. NATHAN BROOKER, EDWARD H. FUGO, Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of EDWARD H. FUGO & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1871, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 171 and 173 MARKET Street. NATHAN BROOKER, GEORGE H. COLKUP, EDWARD H. FUGO, Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 42 1/2 W.

ROOFING. OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP COVERED) WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING OIL, PAINT, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for FIVE YEARS. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as stone. TIN COPPER, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Contracts from one to two cents per square foot. Old Boards of Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot; all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE H. COLKUP, No. 230 N. FOURTH Street. 11 1/2 W.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING OIL, PAINT, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the non plus ultra of all other protection. It forms a perfect impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot. TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. SCUMMERS & EVERETT, No. 308 GREEN Street. 12 1/2 W.

HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA CURES CONSUMPTION. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, 31 1/2 W. No. 228 NORTH SECOND Street.